UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/601,679	KUROTSU, NORIYOSHI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	CHAD DICKERSON	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 March 2009*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *18-30 and 34* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *18-30 and 34* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *24 June 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:
        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

3/2/2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18-33 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The amendment to the claims

necessitated the new grounds of rejection. However, the references of Kageyama '757

and Kang '993 are still applied to the claims. These two references can perform most of

the claimed features within the independent claims. The reference of Grzenda '826 is

used to cure any deficiencies of the references applied on the independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 18-25 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Kageyama '757 (USP 7081969) in view of Kang '993 (US Pub 2003/0160993), and

Grzenda '826 (USP 5923826).

Re claim 18: Kageyama '757 discloses a print control apparatus comprising:

a group printer driver adapted to process data provided by an application **(i.e. in

the system, the Kageyama reference forwards a job to an alternative printer when

an error occurs in a first printer (see col. 17, ln 14-24). Kageyama is similar to the

reference of Kang in the manner in which a print job is transferred from one

queue to another queue that is directly associated with a connected printer (see

fig. 1). However, the function of Kageyama '757 discloses a printer driver in the

PC adapted to process data that is provided by an application in the PC. The data

that is from the application is given to a PDL generating unit (7134) that

comprises a general PDL that may not be specific to a particular printing device.

The PDL generating unit is considered as a group printer driver since it

processes data from an application; see col. 24, ln 36-59)**;

a despooler adapted to receive the data processed by said group printer driver

and transfer the received data to a first PDL driver provided for a first printer or a

second PDL driver provided for a second printer **(i.e. as seen in figure 4, the print job

is sent to the print server (300) where it is received and transferred to a printer

driver (7500) that is specific to a certain printer. As shown in the same figure, the

job can be forwarded to a first or second printer driver that is able to generate a

PDL specific for the associated printer. Shown in column 27, the system**

discloses when a job has already been generated in a PDL, but the printer needs

to be produced in a format in which the printer can use for printing. The system

then converts the previous PDL formatted job into another PDL that is

understandable by the current printing device; see fig. 4; col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln

7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16);

as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL driver **(i.e. in the system, the PDL**

drivers shown in figure 4 are used to produce a PDL that is recognizable for the

printer that uses a language specific to the printer driver. If the system realizes

that the job does not contain all the PDL needed to be realized by the printer, a

further conversion is performed by the printer driver in the print server in order

for the printer to use a current PDL to output the input data; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16); and

as a job, PDL data generated by the second PDL driver **(i.e. the PDL mentioned**

in the above claim limitation can be also generated from a second printer driver

for another language for a printer to use for printing a print job; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16);

when an error is detected in the first printer **(i.e. in the system, the detection of**

a printer error is performed; see col. 8, ln 5 – col. 9, ln 38).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a first queue adapted to store, as a job,

PDL data generated, said first queue being provided for the first printer; a second queue

adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said second queue being provided for

the second printer; an executing unit adapted to execute printing of a job having a first

priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first

priority; a proxy processing unit adapted to move a job stored in said first queue to said

second queue so as to execute proxy printing and change the moved job to have a

higher priority than another job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has an

earlier reception time than the first job and change the moved job to have a lower

priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later

reception time than the second job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses a first queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said first queue

being provided for the first printer **(i.e. in the function of Kang, the reference is**

similar to the reference of Kageyama in which jobs can be transferred to an

alternative printer. Also, the priority of a job can be raised that is on a certain

queue. However, the Kang reference discloses having a first queue that stores a

job and this first queue is used to store jobs for an associated printer; see fig. 1;

paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and [0048]);

a second queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said second

queue being provided for the second printer **(i.e. in the system, there is another**

queue for a second detected printer that can be used for printing. The second

queue connected to an associated printer is used to store a print job that it

receives and the associated printer prints the job; paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and

[0048]);

an executing unit adapted to execute printing of a job having a first priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first priority **(i.e. the device of Kang performs the feature of executing the printing of a job that contains a higher or first priority than another job containing another priority that is lower than the first; see paragraphs [0033]-[0038]);** and

a proxy processing unit adapted to move a job stored in said first queue to said second queue so as to execute proxy printing **(i.e. in the system, a print job can be moved from being stored in a first queue to a second queue in order for printing to be performed on the second printer associated with the second queue; see paragraphs [0033]-[0038])** and change the moved job to have a higher priority than another job stored in said second queue **(i.e. in the system, once a job is transferred to another queue, the job can be raised to a higher priority than jobs stored on the queue that the transferred job is moved to; see paragraphs [0032]-[0038]),**

change the moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job **(i.e. in the system, the Kang reference allows for a moved job to have a job moved to have a lower priority in a queue than a second job in the second queue if the moved job is moved at a later reception time than the job it is moved behind. Since the moved job is placed behind a second job because it has a later reception time to the second queue, then the above feature is performed. Also, if the user wanted to change the moved job to have a higher or lower priority because the job was submitted to an initial queue at an earlier time than another**

job on the second queue that the job is question is moved to, then the user can move the job up or down in the queue using the change print job priority feature; see paragraphs [0030]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a first queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said first queue being provided for the first printer; a second queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said second queue being provided for the second printer; a proxy processing unit adapted to move a job stored in said first queue to said second queue so as to execute proxy printing and change the moved job to have a higher priority than another job stored in said second queue and change the moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the references of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 specifically fail to teach if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Grzenda '826. Grzenda '826 discloses if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job **(i.e. Like the Kageyama reference, the Grzenda reference provides a system where a User interface or workstation presents a job to a print server that is eventually printed (same field of endeavor). As seen in figure 9, several queues contain jobs that are placed on an ESS queue. With the times listed as t_n, the jobs from both**

queues are ordered on the ESS Queue utility in order of submission time.

Therefore, the jobs that are moved to this queue are order based on submission

time and this performs the above claim feature; see col. 11, ln 43 - col. 12, ln 56).

Therefore, in view of Grzenda '826, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of if the moved job

has an earlier reception time than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama

'757, further modified by the features of Kang '963, in order to jobs sorted on a queue

based on the time the job was introduced to the printing system (as stated in Grzenda

'826 col. 12, lines 25-30).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826

are disclosed above.

Kageyama '757 discloses an apparatus according to claim 18, wherein said executing

unit selects, from among jobs which have not been transmitted to a print processing unit

(i.e. in Kageyama, there are print queues that store jobs that have not been

submitted to a printer for printing. The Kageyama reference selects jobs form the

queues to print; see col. 46, ln 50 - col. 47, ln 13).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a job having a higher priority than others

of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmits the read job to the print processing

unit.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses a job having a higher priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job,

and transmits the read job to the print processing unit **(i.e. in the Kang reference, the system is able to have jobs of higher priority. These jobs are read and then the system submits jobs to the printer that are of the highest priority in the queue; see paragraphs [0030]-[0038])**.

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a job having a higher priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmits the read job to the print processing unit, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

Re claim 20: Kageyama '757 discloses a print control apparatus comprising:

a group printer driver which processes data provided by an application **(i.e. in the system, the Kageyama reference forwards a job to an alternative printer when an error occurs in a first printer (see col. 17, ln 14-24). Kageyama is similar to the reference of Kang in the manner in which a print job is transferred from one queue to another queue that is directly associated with a connected printer (see fig. 1). However, the function of Kageyama '757 discloses a printer driver in the PC adapted to process data that is provided by an application in the PC. The data that is from the application is given to a PDL generating unit (7134) that comprises a general PDL that may not be specific to a particular printing device. The PDL generating unit is considered as a group printer driver since it processes data from an application; see col. 24, ln 36-59)**;

a despooler which receives the data processed by said group printer driver and

transfers the received data to a first PDL driver provided for a first printer or a second

PDL driver provided for a second printer **(i.e. as seen in figure 4, the print job is sent**

to the print server (300) where it is received and transferred to a printer driver

(7500) that is specific to a certain printer. As shown in the same figure, the job

can be forwarded to a first or second printer driver that is able to generate a PDL

specific for the associated printer. Shown in column 27, the system discloses

when a job has already been generated in a PDL, but the printer needs to be

produced in a format in which the printer can use for printing. The system then

converts the previous PDL formatted job into another PDL that is understandable

by the current printing device; see fig. 4; col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln

55 – col. 28, ln 16);

as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL driver **(i.e. in the system, the PDL**

drivers shown in figure 4 are used to produce a PDL that is recognizable for the

printer that uses a language specific to the printer driver. If the system realizes

that the job does not contain all the PDL needed to be realized by the printer, a

further conversion is performed by the printer driver in the print server in order

for the printer to use a current PDL to output the input data; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16); and

as a job, PDL data generated by the second PDL driver **(i.e. the PDL mentioned**

in the above claim limitation can be also generated from a second printer driver

for another language for a printer to use for printing a print job; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16);

said method comprising:

when an error is detected in the first printer **(i.e. in the system, the detection of**

a printer error is performed; see col. 8, ln 5 – col. 9, ln 38).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a first queue which is provided for the

first printer and stores, as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL driver; a second

queue which is provided for the second printer and stores, as a job, PDL data generated

by the second PDL driver; an executing step, of executing printing of a job having a first

priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first

priority; a proxy processing step, of, moving a job stored in said first queue to the

second queue so as to execute proxy printing and changing the moved job to have a

higher priority than a first job stored in the second queue, if the moved job has an earlier

reception time than the first job and change the moved job to have a lower priority than

a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time

than the second job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses a first queue which is provided for the first printer and stores, as a job, PDL

data generated by the first PDL driver **(i.e. in the function of Kang, the reference is**

similar to the reference of Kageyama in which jobs can be transferred to an

alternative printer. Also, the priority of a job can be raised that is on a certain

queue. However, the Kang reference discloses having a first queue that stores a

job and this first queue is used to store jobs for an associated printer; see fig. 1;

paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and [0048]); and

a second queue which is provided for the second printer and stores, as a job,

PDL data generated by the second PDL driver **(i.e. in the system, there is another**

queue for a second detected printer that can be used for printing. The second

queue connected to an associated printer is used to store a print job that it

receives and the associated printer prints the job; paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and

[0048]);

an executing step, of executing printing of a job having a first priority in

preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first priority **(i.e.**

the device of Kang performs the feature of executing the printing of a job that

contains a higher or first priority than another job containing another priority that

is lower than the first; see paragraphs [0033]-[0038]); and

a proxy processing step, of, moving a job stored in said first queue to the second

queue so as to execute proxy printing **(i.e. in the system, a print job can be moved**

from being stored in a first queue to a second queue in order for printing to be

performed on the second printer associated with the second queue; see

paragraphs [0033]-[0038]) and changing the moved job to have a higher priority than a

first job stored in said second queue **(i.e. in the system, once a job is transferred to**

another queue, the job can be raised to a higher priority than jobs stored on the

queue that the transferred job is moved to; see paragraphs [0032]-[0038]), and

change the moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in the

second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job **(i.e. in**

the system, the Kang reference allows for a moved job to have a job moved to

have a lower priority in a queue than a second job in the second queue if the

moved job is moved at a later reception time than the job it is moved behind.

Since the moved job is placed behind a second job because it has a later

reception time to the second queue, then the above feature is performed. Also, if

the user wanted to change the moved job to have a higher or lower priority

because the job was submitted to an initial queue at an earlier time than another

job on the second queue that the job is question is moved to, then the user can

move the job up or down in the queue using the change print job priority feature;

see paragraphs [0030]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a first queue which is

provided for the first printer and stores, as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL

driver; a second queue which is provided for the second printer and stores, as a job,

PDL data generated by the second PDL driver; an executing step, of executing printing

of a job having a first priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is

lower than the first priority; a proxy processing step, of, moving a job stored in said first

queue to the second queue so as to execute proxy printing and changing the moved job

to have a higher priority than a first job stored in the second queue, if the moved job has

an earlier reception time than the first job and change the moved job to have a lower

priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the references of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 specifically fail to teach if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Grzenda '826. Grzenda '826 discloses if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job **(i.e. Like the Kageyama reference, the Grzenda reference provides a system where a User interface or workstation presents a job to a print server that is eventually printed (same field of endeavor). As seen in figure 9, several queues contain jobs that are placed on an ESS queue. With the times listed as t_n, the jobs from both queues are ordered on the ESS Queue utility in order of submission time. Therefore, the jobs that are moved to this queue are order based on submission time and this performs the above claim feature; see col. 11, ln 43 - col. 12, ln 56)**.

Therefore, in view of Grzenda '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, further modified by the features of Kang '963, in order to jobs sorted on a queue based on the time the job was introduced to the printing system (as stated in Grzenda '826 col. 12, lines 25-30).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826

are disclosed above.

Kageyama '757 discloses a method according to claim 20, wherein said executing step

includes selecting, from among jobs which have not been transmitted to a print

processing unit **(i.e. in Kageyama, there are print queues that store jobs that have**

not been submitted to a printer for printing. The Kageyama reference selects

jobs form the queues to print; see col. 46, ln 50 - col. 47, ln 13).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a job having a higher priority than others

of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmitting the read job to the print

processing unit.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses a job having a higher priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job,

and transmitting the read job to the print processing unit **(i.e. in the Kang reference,**

the system is able to have jobs of higher priority. These jobs are read and then

the system submits jobs to the printer that are of the highest priority in the

queue; see paragraphs [0030]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a job having a higher

priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmitting the read job to

the print processing unit, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move

a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

Re claim 22: Kageyama '757 discloses a computer-readable medium storing a program

that causes a computer to execute a print control method, carried out in a print control

apparatus which comprises:

a group printer driver which processes data provided by an application **(i.e. in**

the system, the Kageyama reference forwards a job to an alternative printer when

an error occurs in a first printer (see col. 17, ln 14-24). Kageyama is similar to the

reference of Kang in the manner in which a print job is transferred from one

queue to another queue that is directly associated with a connected printer (see

fig. 1). However, the function of Kageyama '757 discloses a printer driver in the

PC adapted to process data that is provided by an application in the PC. The data

that is from the application is given to a PDL generating unit (7134) that

comprises a general PDL that may not be specific to a particular printing device.

The PDL generating unit is considered as a group printer driver since it

processes data from an application; see col. 24, ln 36-59),

a despooler which receives the data processed by said group printer driver and

transfers the received data to a first PDL driver provided for a first printer or a second

PDL driver provided for a second printer **(i.e. as seen in figure 4, the print job is sent**

to the print server (300) where it is received and transferred to a printer driver

(7500) that is specific to a certain printer. As shown in the same figure, the job

can be forwarded to a first or second printer driver that is able to generate a PDL

specific for the associated printer. Shown in column 27, the system discloses

when a job has already been generated in a PDL, but the printer needs to be

produced in a format in which the printer can use for printing. The system then

converts the previous PDL formatted job into another PDL that is understandable

by the current printing device; see fig. 4; col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln

55 – col. 28, ln 16),

as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL driver **(i.e. in the system, the PDL**

drivers shown in figure 4 are used to produce a PDL that is recognizable for the

printer that uses a language specific to the printer driver. If the system realizes

that the job does not contain all the PDL needed to be realized by the printer, a

further conversion is performed by the printer driver in the print server in order

for the printer to use a current PDL to output the input data; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16), and

as a job, PDL data generated by the second PDL driver **(i.e. the PDL mentioned**

in the above claim limitation can be also generated from a second printer driver

for another language for a printer to use for printing a print job; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16),

said method comprising:

when an error is detected in the first printer **(i.e. in the system, the detection of**

a printer error is performed; see col. 8, ln 5 – col. 9, ln 38).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a first queue which is provided for the

first printer and stores, as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL driver; a second

queue which is provided for the second printer and stores, as a job, PDL data generated

by the second PDL driver; an executing step, of executing printing of a job having a first

priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first

priority; a proxy processing step, of, moving a job stored in said first queue to the

second queue so as to execute proxy printing and changing the moved job to have a

higher priority than a first job stored in the second queue, if the moved job has an earlier

reception time than the first job and change the moved job to have a lower priority than

a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time

than the second job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses a first queue which is provided for the first printer and stores, as a job, PDL

data generated by the first PDL driver **(i.e. in the function of Kang, the reference is**

similar to the reference of Kageyama in which jobs can be transferred to an

alternative printer. Also, the priority of a job can be raised that is on a certain

queue. However, the Kang reference discloses having a first queue that stores a

job and this first queue is used to store jobs for an associated printer; see fig. 1;

paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and [0048]); and

a second queue which is provided for the second printer and stores, as a job,

PDL data generated by the second PDL driver **(i.e. in the system, there is another**

queue for a second detected printer that can be used for printing. The second

queue connected to an associated printer is used to store a print job that it

receives and the associated printer prints the job; paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and

[0048]);

an executing step, of executing printing of a job having a first priority in

preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first priority **(i.e.**

the device of Kang performs the feature of executing the printing of a job that

contains a higher or first priority than another job containing another priority that

is lower than the first; see paragraphs [0033]-[0038]); and

a proxy processing step, of, moving a job stored in said first queue to the second

queue so as to execute proxy printing **(i.e. in the system, a print job can be moved**

from being stored in a first queue to a second queue in order for printing to be

performed on the second printer associated with the second queue; see

paragraphs [0033]-[0038]) and changing the moved job to have a higher priority than a

first job stored in said second queue **(i.e. in the system, once a job is transferred to**

another queue, the job can be raised to a higher priority than jobs stored on the

queue that the transferred job is moved to; see paragraphs [0032]-[0038]), and

change the moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in the

second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job **(i.e. in**

the system, the Kang reference allows for a moved job to have a job moved to

have a lower priority in a queue than a second job in the second queue if the

moved job is moved at a later reception time than the job it is moved behind.

Since the moved job is placed behind a second job because it has a later

reception time to the second queue, then the above feature is performed. Also, if

the user wanted to change the moved job to have a higher or lower priority

because the job was submitted to an initial queue at an earlier time than another

job on the second queue that the job is question is moved to, then the user can

move the job up or down in the queue using the change print job priority feature;

see paragraphs [0030]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a first queue which is

provided for the first printer and stores, as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL

driver; a second queue which is provided for the second printer and stores, as a job,

PDL data generated by the second PDL driver; an executing step, of executing printing

of a job having a first priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is

lower than the first priority; a proxy processing step, of, moving a job stored in said first

queue to the second queue so as to execute proxy printing and changing the moved job

to have a higher priority than a first job stored in the second queue, if the moved job has

an earlier reception time than the first job and change the moved job to have a lower

priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later

reception time than the second job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in

order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993

paragraph [0013]).

However, the references of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 specifically fail to

teach if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Grzenda '826. Grzenda

'826 discloses if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job **(i.e. Like**

the Kageyama reference, the Grzenda reference provides a system where a User

interface or workstation presents a job to a print server that is eventually printed

(same field of endeavor). As seen in figure 9, several queues contain jobs that

are placed on an ESS queue. With the times listed as t_n, the jobs from both

queues are ordered on the ESS Queue utility in order of submission time.

Therefore, the jobs that are moved to this queue are order based on submission

time and this performs the above claim feature; see col. 11, ln 43 - col. 12, ln 56).

Therefore, in view of Grzenda '826, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of if the moved job

has an earlier reception time than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama

'757, further modified by the features of Kang '963, in order to jobs sorted on a queue

based on the time the job was introduced to the printing system (as stated in Grzenda

'826 col. 12, lines 25-30).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826

are disclosed above.

Kageyama '757 discloses a computer-readable medium according to claim 22, wherein

said executing step includes selecting, from among jobs which have not been

transmitted to a print processing unit **(i.e. in Kageyama, there are print queues that**

store jobs that have not been submitted to a printer for printing. The Kageyama

reference selects jobs form the queues to print; see col. 46, ln 50 - col. 47, ln 13).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a job having a higher priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmitting the read job to the print processing unit.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993 discloses a job having a higher priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmitting the read job to the print processing unit **(i.e. in the Kang reference, the system is able to have jobs of higher priority. These jobs are read and then the system submits jobs to the printer that are of the highest priority in the queue; see paragraphs [0030]-[0038])**.

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a job having a higher priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmitting the read job to the print processing unit, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

Re claim 24: Kageyama '757 discloses a print control apparatus comprising:

a group printer driver adapted to process data provided by an application **(i.e. in the system, the Kageyama reference forwards a job to an alternative printer when an error occurs in a first printer (see col. 17, ln 14-24). Kageyama is similar to the reference of Kang in the manner in which a print job is transferred from one queue to another queue that is directly associated with a connected printer (see fig. 1). However, the function of Kageyama '757 discloses a printer driver in the**

PC adapted to process data that is provided by an application in the PC. The data

that is from the application is given to a PDL generating unit (7134) that

comprises a general PDL that may not be specific to a particular printing device.

The PDL generating unit is considered as a group printer driver since it

processes data from an application; see col. 24, ln 36-59);

a despooler adapted to receive the data processed by said group printer driver

and transfer the received data to a first PDL driver provided for a first printer or a

second PDL driver provided for a second printer **(i.e. as seen in figure 4, the print job**

is sent to the print server (300) where it is received and transferred to a printer

driver (7500) that is specific to a certain printer. As shown in the same figure, the

job can be forwarded to a first or second printer driver that is able to generate a

PDL specific for the associated printer. Shown in column 27, the system

discloses when a job has already been generated in a PDL, but the printer needs

to be produced in a format in which the printer can use for printing. The system

then converts the previous PDL formatted job into another PDL that is

understandable by the current printing device; see fig. 4; col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln

7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16);

as a job, PDL data generated by the first PDL driver **(i.e. in the system, the PDL**

drivers shown in figure 4 are used to produce a PDL that is recognizable for the

printer that uses a language specific to the printer driver. If the system realizes

that the job does not contain all the PDL needed to be realized by the printer, a

further conversion is performed by the printer driver in the print server in order

for the printer to use a current PDL to output the input data; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16); and

as a job, PDL data generated by the second PDL driver **(i.e. the PDL mentioned**

in the above claim limitation can be also generated from a second printer driver

for another language for a printer to use for printing a print job; see figs. 4, 13, 56;

col. 17, ln 57 – col. 18, ln 7 and col. 27, ln 55 – col. 28, ln 16);

when an error is detected in the first printer **(i.e. in the system, the detection of**

a printer error is performed; see col. 8, ln 5 – col. 9, ln 38).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a first queue adapted to store, as a job,

PDL data generated, said first queue being provided for the first printer; a second queue

adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said second queue being provided for

the second printer; an executing unit adapted for executing printing of a job having a

first priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the

first priority; a proxy processing unit adapted for moving a job stored in said first queue

to said second queue so as to execute proxy printing and change the moved job to have

a higher priority than a first job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has an

earlier reception time than the first job and change the moved job to have a lower

priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later

reception time than the second job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses a first queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said first queue

being provided for the first printer **(i.e. in the function of Kang, the reference is**

similar to the reference of Kageyama in which jobs can be transferred to an

alternative printer. Also, the priority of a job can be raised that is on a certain

queue. However, the Kang reference discloses having a first queue that stores a

job and this first queue is used to store jobs for an associated printer; see fig. 1;

paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and [0048]);

a second queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said second

queue being provided for the second printer **(i.e. in the system, there is another**

queue for a second detected printer that can be used for printing. The second

queue connected to an associated printer is used to store a print job that it

receives and the associated printer prints the job; paragraphs [0013]-[0015] and

[0048]);

an executing unit adapted for executing printing of a job having a first priority in

preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first priority **(i.e.**

the device of Kang performs the feature of executing the printing of a job that

contains a higher or first priority than another job containing another priority that

is lower than the first; see paragraphs [0033]-[0038]); and

a proxy processing unit adapted for moving a job stored in said first queue to said

second queue so as to execute proxy printing **(i.e. in the system, a print job can be**

moved from being stored in a first queue to a second queue in order for printing

to be performed on the second printer associated with the second queue; see

paragraphs [0033]-[0038]) and change the moved job to have a higher priority than

another job stored in said second queue **(i.e. in the system, once a job is transferred**

to another queue, the job can be raised to a higher priority than jobs stored on the queue that the transferred job is moved to; see paragraphs [0032]-[0038]),

change the moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job **(i.e. in the system, the Kang reference allows for a moved job to have a job moved to have a lower priority in a queue than a second job in the second queue if the moved job is moved at a later reception time than the job it is moved behind. Since the moved job is placed behind a second job because it has a later reception time to the second queue, then the above feature is performed. Also, if the user wanted to change the moved job to have a higher or lower priority because the job was submitted to an initial queue at an earlier time than another job on the second queue that the job is question is moved to, then the user can move the job up or down in the queue using the change print job priority feature; see paragraphs [0030]-[0038])**.

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a first queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said first queue being provided for the first printer; a second queue adapted to store, as a job, PDL data generated, said second queue being provided for the second printer; an executing unit adapted for executing printing of a job having a first priority in preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first priority; a proxy processing unit adapted for moving a job stored in said first queue to said second queue so as to execute proxy printing and change the

moved job to have a higher priority than another job stored in said second queue and

change the moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in said second

queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job, incorporated in

the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another

queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the references of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 specifically fail to

teach if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Grzenda '826. Grzenda

'826 discloses if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job **(i.e. Like**

the Kageyama reference, the Grzenda reference provides a system where a User

interface or workstation presents a job to a print server that is eventually printed

(same field of endeavor). As seen in figure 9, several queues contain jobs that

are placed on an ESS queue. With the times listed as t_n, the jobs from both

queues are ordered on the ESS Queue utility in order of submission time.

Therefore, the jobs that are moved to this queue are order based on submission

time and this performs the above claim feature; see col. 11, ln 43 - col. 12, ln 56).

Therefore, in view of Grzenda '826, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of if the moved job

has an earlier reception time than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama

'757, further modified by the features of Kang '963, in order to jobs sorted on a queue

based on the time the job was introduced to the printing system (as stated in Grzenda

'826 col. 12, lines 25-30).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826
are disclosed above.

Kageyama '757 discloses a system according to claim 24, wherein said executing unit
selects, from among jobs which have not been transmitted to a printer **(i.e. in
Kageyama, there are print queues that store jobs that have not been submitted to
a printer for printing. The Kageyama reference selects jobs form the queues to
print; see col. 46, ln 50 - col. 47, ln 13)**.

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a job having a higher priority than others
of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmitting the read job to the print
processing unit.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993
discloses a job having a higher priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job,
and transmits the read job to the first or second printer as the case may be **(i.e. in the
Kang reference, the system is able to have jobs of higher priority. These jobs are
read and then the system submits jobs to the printer that are of the highest
priority in the queue; see paragraphs [0030]-[0038])**.

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary
skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a job having a higher
priority than others of those jobs, reads the selected job, and transmits the read job to
the first or second printer as the case may be, incorporated in the device of Kageyama

'757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang

'993 paragraph [0013]).

Re claim 34: Kageyama '757 discloses a print control apparatus comprising:

when an error is detected in the first printer **(i.e. in the system, the detection of**

a printer error is performed; see col. 8, ln 5 – col. 9, ln 38).

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach an executing unit adapted to execute

printing of a job having a first priority in preference to another job having a second

priority that is lower than the first priority; a proxy processing unit adapted to move a job

stored in said first queue to said second queue so as to execute proxy printing and

change the moved job to have a higher priority than another job stored in said second

queue, if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job and change the

moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in said second queue, if the

moved job has a later reception time than the second job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses an executing unit adapted to execute printing of a job having a first priority in

preference to another job having a second priority that is lower than the first priority **(i.e.**

the device of Kang performs the feature of executing the printing of a job that

contains a higher or first priority than another job containing another priority that

is lower than the first; see paragraphs [0033]-[0038]); and

a proxy processing unit adapted to move a job stored in said first queue to said

second queue so as to execute proxy printing **(i.e. in the system, a print job can be**

moved from being stored in a first queue to a second queue in order for printing

to be performed on the second printer associated with the second queue; see

paragraphs [0033]-[0038]) and change the moved job to have a higher priority than

another job stored in said second queue **(i.e. in the system, once a job is transferred**

to another queue, the job can be raised to a higher priority than jobs stored on

the queue that the transferred job is moved to; see paragraphs [0032]-[0038]),

change the moved job to have a lower priority than a second job stored in said

second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than the second job **(i.e. in**

the system, the Kang reference allows for a moved job to have a job moved to

have a lower priority in a queue than a second job in the second queue if the

moved job is moved at a later reception time than the job it is moved behind.

Since the moved job is placed behind a second job because it has a later

reception time to the second queue, then the above feature is performed. Also, if

the user wanted to change the moved job to have a higher or lower priority

because the job was submitted to an initial queue at an earlier time than another

job on the second queue that the job is question is moved to, then the user can

move the job up or down in the queue using the change print job priority feature;

see paragraphs [0030]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a proxy processing unit

adapted to move a job stored in said first queue to said second queue so as to execute

proxy printing and change the moved job to have a higher priority than another job

stored in said second queue and change the moved job to have a lower priority than a

second job stored in said second queue, if the moved job has a later reception time than

the second job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print

job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the references of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 specifically fail to

teach if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Grzenda '826. Grzenda

'826 discloses if the moved job has an earlier reception time than the first job **(i.e. Like**

the Kageyama reference, the Grzenda reference provides a system where a User

interface or workstation presents a job to a print server that is eventually printed

(same field of endeavor). As seen in figure 9, several queues contain jobs that

are placed on an ESS queue. With the times listed as t_n, the jobs from both

queues are ordered on the ESS Queue utility in order of submission time.

Therefore, the jobs that are moved to this queue are order based on submission

time and this performs the above claim feature; see col. 11, ln 43 - col. 12, ln 56).

Therefore, in view of Grzenda '826, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of if the moved job

has an earlier reception time than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama

'757, further modified by the features of Kang '963, in order to jobs sorted on a queue

based on the time the job was introduced to the printing system (as stated in Grzenda

'826 col. 12, lines 25-30).

5.   Claims 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Kageyama '757, as modified by the features of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826, as applied

to claims 18, 20, 22 and 24 above, and further in view of Gassho '626 (USP 7180626).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826

are disclosed above.

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach an apparatus according to claim 18,

wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job

has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier reception time than the

second job, said proxy processing unit changes the moved job to have a higher priority

than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993

discloses wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue **(i.e. in the**

system of Kang '993, a queue can store multiple jobs that are to be printed on an

associated printing device. A display that a user utilizes to check the contents of

a certain queue shows the user the jobs that may be stored on the queue for a

certain printer. The jobs stored on a queue can be considered as first and

second jobs on a target queue; see paragraph [0027]) and the moved job **(i.e. the**

invention reveals a job can be moved from one queue to another; see paragraphs

[0013]-[0015]).

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein, if first and second jobs are

stored in the second queue and if the moved job, incorporated in the device of

Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as

stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the combination of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 fail to specifically

teach if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier

reception time than the second job, said proxy processing step includes changing the

moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than

the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gassho '626. Gassho

'626 discloses wherein, if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job

and has an earlier reception time than the second job **(i.e. the moved job can be**

received by the other queue after the first job and before the second job in the job

transferring system; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33), said proxy

processing unit changes the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job

and to have a lower priority than the first job **(i.e. in the system, if all the same jobs**

have the same priority, the moment the jobs are received by the second queue,

the print jobs are ordered in the order of when they are received. Also, when

taking into account different printing priorities of each print job, a first job can

have a highest priority that was already present on the second queue. This would

print first if the second job placed on the queue has a standard priority and the

moved job has a higher priority. Next, the moved job will print because of the higher priority than a standard priority; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33).

Therefore, in view of Gassho '626, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job has an later reception than the first job and has an earlier reception than the second job, said proxy processing unit changes the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, as modified by the features of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826, in order to print a job according to priority (as stated in Gassho '626 col. 13, lines 18-36).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826 are disclosed above.

However, Motamed '969 fails to teach a method according to claim 20, wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier reception time than the second job, said proxy processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993 discloses wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue **(i.e. in the**

system of Kang '993, a queue can store multiple jobs that are to be printed on an associated printing device. A display that a user utilizes to check the contents of a certain queue shows the user the jobs that may be stored on the queue for a certain printer. The jobs stored on a queue can be considered as first and second jobs on a target queue; see paragraph [0027]) and the moved job **(i.e. the invention reveals a job can be moved from one queue to another; see paragraphs [0013]-[0015])**.

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the combination of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 fail to specifically teach if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier reception time than the second job, said proxy processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gassho '626. Gassho '626 discloses wherein, if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier reception time than the second job **(i.e. the moved job can be received by the other queue after the first job and before the second job in the job**

transferring system; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33), said proxy

processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the

second job and to have a lower priority than the first job **(i.e. in the system, if all the**

same jobs have the same priority, the moment the jobs are received by the

second queue, the print job is ordered in the order of when they are received.

Also, when taking into account different printing priorities of each print job, a first

job can have a highest priority that was already present on the second queue.

This would print first if the second job placed on the queue has a standard

priority and the moved job has a higher priority. Next, the moved job will print

because of the higher priority than a standard priority; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines

18—col. 16, line 33).

Therefore, in view of Gassho '626, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, if first and

second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job has an later reception

than the first job and has an earlier reception than the second job, said proxy

processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the

second job and to have a lower priority than the first job, incorporated in the device of

Kageyama '757, as modified by the features of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826, in order to

print a job according to priority (as stated in Gassho '626 col. 13, lines 18-36).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826

are disclosed above.

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach a computer-readable medium according to claim 22, wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier reception time than the second job, said proxy processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993 discloses wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue **(i.e. in the system of Kang '993, a queue can store multiple jobs that are to be printed on an associated printing device. A display that a user utilizes to check the contents of a certain queue shows the user the jobs that may be stored on the queue for a certain printer. The jobs stored on a queue can be considered as first and second jobs on a target queue; see paragraph [0027])** and the moved job **(i.e. the invention reveals a job can be moved from one queue to another; see paragraphs [0013]-[0015])**.

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the combination of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 fails to specifically teach if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier

reception time than the second job, said proxy processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gassho '626. Gassho '626 discloses wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue **(i.e. in the system of Gassho '626, the second queue can contain any number of print jobs before the transferred job is placed on the second queue; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33)** and if the moved job has an later reception than the first job and has an earlier reception than the second job **(i.e. the moved job can be received by the other queue after the first job and before the second job in the job transferring system; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33)**, said proxy processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job **(i.e. in the system, if all the same jobs have the same priority, the moment the jobs are received by the second queue, the print job is ordered in the order of when they are received. Also, when taking into account different printing priorities of each print job, a first job can have a highest priority that was already present on the second queue. This would print first if the second job placed on the queue has a standard priority and the moved job has a higher priority. Next, the moved job will print because of the higher priority than a standard priority; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33)**.

Therefore, in view of Gassho '626, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job has an later reception than the first job and has an earlier reception than the second job, said proxy processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, as modified by the features of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826, in order to print a job according to priority (as stated in Gassho '626 col. 13, lines 18-36).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Kageyama '757 in view of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826 are disclosed above.

However, Kageyama '757 fails to teach an apparatus according to claim 24, wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier reception time than the second job, said proxy processing unit changes the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kang '993. Kang '993 discloses wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue **(i.e. in the system of Kang '993, a queue can store multiple jobs that are to be printed on an associated printing device. A display that a user utilizes to check the contents of a certain queue shows the user the jobs that may be stored on the queue for a**

certain printer. The jobs stored on a queue can be considered as first and second jobs on a target queue; see paragraph [0027]) and the moved job **(i.e. the invention reveals a job can be moved from one queue to another; see paragraphs [0013]-[0015])**.

Therefore, in view of Kang '993, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama '757, in order to move a print job from one queue to another queue (as stated in Kang '993 paragraph [0013]).

However, the combination of Kageyama '757 and Kang '993 fail to specifically teach if the moved job has an later reception time than the first job and has an earlier reception time than the second job, said proxy processing step includes changing the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job and to have a lower priority than the first job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gassho '626. Gassho '626 discloses wherein, if first and second jobs are stored in the second queue **(i.e. in the system of Gassho '626, the second queue can contain any number of print jobs before the transferred job is placed on the second queue; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33)** and if the moved job has an later reception than the first job and has an earlier reception than the second job **(i.e. the moved job can be received by the other queue after the first job and before the second job in the job**

transferring system; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33), said proxy

processing unit changes the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job

and to have a lower priority than the first job **(i.e. in the system, if all the same jobs**

have the same priority, the moment the jobs are received by the second queue,

the print job is ordered in the order of when they are received. Also, when taking

into account different printing priorities of each print job, a first job can have a

highest priority that was already present on the second queue. This would print

first if the second job placed on the queue has a standard priority and the moved

job has a higher priority. Next, the moved job will print because of the higher

priority than a standard priority; see figs. 4-6; col. 13, lines 18—col. 16, line 33).

Therefore, in view of Gassho '626, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, if first and

second jobs are stored in the second queue and if the moved job has an later reception

than the first job and has an earlier reception than the second job, said proxy

processing unit changes the moved job to have a higher priority than the second job

and to have a lower priority than the first job, incorporated in the device of Kageyama

'757, as modified by the features of Kang '993 and Grzenda '826, in order to print a job

according to priority (as stated in Gassho '626 col. 13, lines 18-36).

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

7.   Salgado (USP 6504621) discloses a system for managing resource deficient jobs

in a multifunctional printing system.

8.   Yellepeddy (USP 6288790) discloses transient and remote printing queues that

transfer jobs between the two queues.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is

(571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30

Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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